PRICE THREE CENTS.

WHY THE NEW-YORK HAS BEEN ORDERED

TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICES ARE THAT EURO

PEAN INFLUENCES ARE AIDING MELLO'S

UNITED STATES THE MOTIVE-A

GRAVE AND SERIOUS CRISIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

of the grave significance of the orders given

yesterday by Secretary Herbert for the dispatch

of the armored cruiser New-York to Rio de

Janeiro to reinforce the vessels of the South At-

lantic Squadron now stationed there. In

spite of studious efforts in some quarters to con-

ceal the real status of affairs at the Brazilian

capital, it is thoroughly well understood by

this time in official circles here that the present

disturbances in Brazil involve more seriously

and directly the interests of the United States

than any similar South American rebellion has

done for many years past. The success of the

movement headed by Admiral Mello means, in

fact, the possible overthrow of the republic, the restoration of the monarchy, through foreign in-

tervention, and the abrogation of all the com-mercial concessions and advantages obtained by

this country under the Reciprocity Treaty of

Advices from Minister Thompson, warning the

Administration of the dangers threatened by

the intervention of European powers to over-

throw President Peixoto and establish Ad-

miral Mello in authority, are now, and have

been for some days past, in the hands of Secre-

tary Gresham. These advices further state

that the representatives of several foreign na-

tions are at present secretly engaged in for-

warding the interests of Admiral Mello and en-

couraging such a course of action on his part

as will give some excuse for active interference

JEALOUS OF AMERICA'S COMMERCE.

It is well known that since the proclamation

of the Reciprocity Treaty between Brazil and

the United States, under which exceptional com-

mercial advantages were obtained by this coun-

try, the leading commercial nations of Europe

have been endeavoring by every means in their

power to neutralize and nullify the concessions

given the United States in Brazilian markets,

England and Germany, the chief rivals of the

United States for the trade of South America

fought bitterly against the so-called Mendonca

Treaty, and even went so far as to complain

against its ratification by Brazil, on the ground

that the unusual advantages conferred by it

on the United States had been secured by

treachery and misrepresentation. The weight

of European influence on Brazil has ever since

been exerted to destroy the provisional govern-

ment which proclaimed the treaty and sought

to enforce its provisions, and there can be no

doubt now that the commercial interests of

Great Britain and Germany in Brazil would be

greatly advanced by any movement which

would displace the republic and terminate the

Rumors of the intentions of various European

representatives to interfere in the Brazilian dis-

turbances have reached Washington for some

time past, but it was only on receipt of Min-

ister Thompson's official statements that the

President was spurred to take immediate action

to strengthen the naval forces at Rio. The

New-York, as was announced yesterday, has

been ordered to get ready to sail, and instruc-

tions have probably been sent to Minister

treaty of reciprocity.

in the direction of overthrowing the republic.

1891.

Washington, Oct. 29.-There can be no doubt

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SEVENTY DIE IN BATTLE.

GENERAL MARGALLO KILLED.

THROUGH THE HEART.

RIFF TRIBESMEN REPULSE THE SPANISH FORCES. AND IN TURN ARE DRIVEN FROM THE TRENCHES - REINFORCEMENTS IMPERA-TIVELY NEEDED AT MILILIA-CABINET COUNCIL AT MADRID -RESERVES TO BE

CALLED OUT. Madrid, Oct. 29.-General Margallo, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish troops at Melilla, was shot dead yesterday while leading a sortle against the Riffians. Seventy of his men were killed and 122 others were wounded.

The sortie was made after the Riffians had driven back to the citadel the Spaniards who had been building a redoubt near Fort Cabrerizas. The tribesmen, although under a heavy artillery fire from the Spanish forts, did not retire after abandoning the pursuit of the Spanish troops. Eventually they occupied the trenches which had been dug near Fort Cabrerizas to protect the Spanish soldiers at To dislodge them Margallo led out 2,000 infantry from the fort. The Riffians in the trenches held them in check until reinforcements, 6,000 strong, were brought up from the main body, about a mile back in the hills, The tribesmen then had some 11,000 warriors.

They stretched out their line, apparently for the purpose of surrounding Margallo, and at one time the fighting extended along a threemile front. Margallo tried to break the centre of their line, and charging with half his men, was repulsed with heavy losses. Just as the order for retreat wa given he fell from his horse, shot through the heart. The Riffians rushed ferward to selze the body. The Estremandura regiment and the disciplinary battalion shouted, and charged with fixed bayonets, repulsed the enemy and secured the body of their dead commander, which now lies in the citadel at Melilla. Under a hot fire from the Riffians, the Spaniards retired to Fort Cabrerizas. Three hours after the retreat of the Spaniards General Ortega sent from the citadel to Fort Cabrerizas a strong convoy with provisions. For twenty-six hours before the onvoy arrived the soldiers in the fort had not tasted food.

The Riffians were checked in their pursuit by the guns of the fort. They answered the fire intermittently throughout last night from the earthworks formerly occupied by the Spaniards. At midnight General Ortegs, upon whom the nmand devolved after Margallo's death, went to Fort Cabrerizas with 1,500 infantry. This morning he led out 3,000 men and drove the Ritfians from the trenches, which the Spaniards were occupying when the last dispatches were received. Ortega has telegraphed that the situation is serious, and there is imperative need of immediate reinforcements.

The Riffians, despite the heavy artillery fire, came within twenty yards of Fort Cabrerizas. They maintained a constant fusillade, and fougat throughout the battle with audacious bravery. The guns of the Conde de Vanadito alone pre-The guns of the Conde de Vanadito alone prevented a still worse disaster to the Spanish troops and kept the tribesmen from attacking Melilla. When the Riffians captured the redoubt building near the fort they found two cannon. These they turned at once aganst the forts, answering rapidly the Spanish fire. A dispatch received here from Melilla at midnight says that the troops and warships there are in pressing need of more ammunition. The firing is kept up night and day. The forts have shelled the village of Frejana. All except a few huts were totally destroyed. The mosque was shattered and the ruins are in flames.

ent in Madrid is tremendous. The excitement in Madrid is tremendous. Great crowds have paraded the streets since noon, singing, waving banners, and shouting for the extermination of the Rifflans. Unbounded enthusiasm was caused by the news that General Macias, with five battalions and three batteries, would reach Meliila before midnight. Macias is expected by the Government to await further instructions before attacking the Rifflans.

While the Ministers were in council to-day Premier Sagasta presiding, all were sumi to the Palace by Queen Regent Christina to the Palace by Queen Regent Christina, who wished to learn what measures they would take to repair the disaster. The Ministers informed her that they had decided to call out the reserves and mobilize several army corps, as the latest occurrences had shown that more than 12,000 men would be needed to subdue the Riffians. The embarcation of the Second Army Corps will be complete on Tuesday. Troops are leaving all parts of the country to form another corps in Andalusia. The cruiser Alfonso the Twelfth, with twelve guns, will proceed to Mellila at once. proceed to Melilla at once.

THE SITUATION AT MELILLA.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SPAIN'S ACTION FROM THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF TANGIER.

"Le Reveil du Maroc," the most important news-paper organ in Tangier, and the most impartial representative of European civilization in Northern Africa, said editorially on October II:

"The bloody drama which has just been enacted near Melilla absorbs the attention of the Spanish press, which expresses itself in regard to it with an emotion fully justified by the circumstances under which have been accomplished the regrettable facts to which we allude.

who do not know the origin of the affair to recall that Melilla, a port of Morocco, 225 kilometres northeast of Fez, and fifty kilometres from Centa, have made of it one of their presidios, or places of deportation for criminals. In order to put an end to the incursions of fanatical tribes adjeining that a fort should be built on the frontier of the well defined, and the inside territory regularly occupied. The Riff tribesmen approached, consequently, nearer and nearer the fort, and finally

a 'Marabout,' or holy place, of the Mosiems...

"Nobody disputes to Spain the right to build a fort upon her territory. Her friends may have wished only that she should have been more cautious and far-seeing in keeping the Riff tribesmen in respect, thanks to a sufficient display of armed force. ... We hope that the inspiration of cool reflection and of the reality of things will prevail in the deliberations of the Sagasta Cabinet, to which we will take the liberty to recall a fact. "In the month of August, 1856, Prince Adelbert of Prussia was cruising on board the Prussian corvette Danzig in the Mediterranean. He wanted to disembark on the Riff coast in order to take a walk. He was fired upon as soon as he landed, then he ordered his sailors to land, to the number of sixty-five. A fight took place, and the Prince was compelled to return hastily to his ship, having had seven men killed and seventeen wounded, himself among the latter. Prussia did not declare war on Morocco; she was satisfied with the payment of an indemnity." This anecdote is recalled by the "Reveil du Maroc" to support its views relative to the Morocco question, according to which Spain should understand that Sultan or Charlff Mouley Hassan has no real control over the Riff tribes, and that war should not be declared on him, but only that damages should be demanded of him.

The Spanish Minister at Morocco is the Marquis de Potestad, well known in Washington, where he acted for several years as secretary of the Spanish Legation. Senor Potestad was about to depart from Tangler on a leave of absence when the Meillia outbreak occurred. He remined at his post, and transmitted to Sid Mohamed Torres the complaints and demands of the Madrid Government. The reputation of Marquis de Potestad is a sufficient guarantee that the interests of Spain and of European civilization will be ably looked after.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES TO RESUME WORK Window Glass Workers' Union, has announced

W. H. RILEY, OF THE IMPORTING FIRM OF THAT NAME, ARRESTED.

THE SPANISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SHOT HE IS TAKEN IN CUSTODY ON THE UMBRIA-AL-LEGED UNDERVALUATIONS-THE GOV. ERNMENT'S LOSS SAID TO BE SEV. ERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS-

JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE FURNISHES HIS

BAIL.

W. 1f. Riley, senior member of the large drygoods importing house of W. H. Riley & Co., with a main office at No. 21 Mercer-st., in this city, and a branch in Paris, was arrested Saturday morning on the steamer Umbria. He is charged with entering imported goods into the Custom House by means of false and fraudulent invoices at a valuation far below the value of the goods. The amount of which the customs authorities have thus been

defrauded is said to run far up into the thousands The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Shields, on information and belief furnished by Special Treasury Agent Joseph C. Mc-Coy, The warrant was given to Deputy Marshal Bernhard. As soon as the Umbria was reported at Quarantine Saturday morning, the Deputy Marshal put the revenue cutter into requisition, and steamed down to Quarantine. There he boarded the Umbria and sought Mr. Riley. In order not to attract attention the Deputy Marshal requested Mr. Riley to step into his stateroom. There he presented his warrant and made Riley a prisoner.

The drygoods importer expressed great surprise When the nature of the charge was explained he said he understood it. It was, he said, a plece of spite-work. The specific dates on which the false invoices were entered cover a period extending over three years. The first is an entry of three cases which arrived here from Paris on November 2, 1890, and were entered on the following day. Then

Two cases drygoods, which arrived on the steamer Connemara January 6, 1891, entered January 8, 1891. Thirteen cases, February 17, 1891.

Twenty cases, which arrived on La Touraine August 8, 1891, and were entered August 11, 1891.
Four cases, which arrived on La Touraine October 4, 1891, and were entered October 6, 1891. Three cases, which arrived December 10, 1891, and

were entered December 11, 1891. It is alleged in the complaint that the invoices of each entry greatly underestimate the value of the goods, which necessitated false entries in the books of Riley & Co. The Treasury agent has been working on the case for months, and it is

an arrest, only one day before Mr. Riley left Paris on the Umbria.

The prisoner was taken directly to the office of United States Commissioner Shields. The Commissioner held special court yesterday afternoon, as he was told that money ball would be furnished for the prisoner at once. When arraigned, on advice of the Commissioner, Mr. Riley refused to make a statement, and his ball was placed at \$5.00. This amount was immediately furnished by City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, and Riley was released. His examination will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

When spoken to relative to his arrest, Mr. Riley was inclined to be reticent. He finally, however, said that he felt positive that the charge had been made against him through the agency of a clerk who had been until recently attached to the Paris branch of the house. He had been detected, Mr. Riley said, in the act of steeling \$0.000 francs from the house and the charge had been trumped up through revenge. Later, however, Mr. Riley altered this statement. He said the clerk who attempted to defraud the house was attached to the New-York branch.

When asked how it was that the alleged false en-

altered this statement. He said the cierk who attempted to defraud the house was attached to the New-York branch.

When asked how it was that the alleged false entries in the books of the concern here could have occurred, Mr. Riley gave no explanation. He said that, being away from New-York most of the time, he left here a member of the firm with a power of attorney to act for him. If there were any false entries, they had been made during his. W. H. Riley's, absence, and he could not, therefore, he supponed to know of them. Further than this Mr. Riley refused to talk.

THEY OWNED THE TOWN FOR A TIME.

A DRUNKEN CAPTAIN AND HIS MATE HAVE A LIVELY TIME AT COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. 1. The schooner William Carry, Captain Clifford Smith, from Stony Brook, N. Y., loaded with rails for New-York, put into Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

out to "do up" the town.

The captain, in company with his mate, Edward Philips (colored), after imbibing of too much whis molished an elegant suit of parlor furniture and threatened to chase the guests through the streets. A general fight followed, during which the night clerk was roughly handled by Mate Philips, who struck him over the head with a chair. The pro-

compelled the inmates to dooge for their lives.

Gilbert Valentine, while passing, had a narrow scape, a large stone hurled by one of the sailors barely grazing his head. From White's Hotel, the barely grazing his head. From White's Hotel, the disturbers went to George Van Ansdale's tavern, where Warren Gardner, jr., was knocked down by a stone and his nose broken when he refused to give them a drink. William Warren was attacked by Philips, who seemed them ore vicious, and was knocked insensible. Here the village constable, aided by citizens, chased the two drunken men through the main street to the Springs, where Philips was captured by George Mason and William Brooks, while he was hiding in J. C. Totten's livery stable. The captain escaped. Inlips was locked up in the town jail.

It is supposed that the captain went down the beach and is in hiding somewhere along the shore, as he has not been seen about his craft since he left. Philips will be held for trial.

ACID PUT INTO HIS BLOWPIPE.

-THREATS OF THE UNION MEN.

had blood between the union and non-union glass workers at Wellsburg, and when the Riverside Glass Works broke away from the union two weeks ago, the ill-feeling was intensified. Among the non-union men recently employed there was Hugh Gordan, of Philadelphia. Yesterday morning the mouthpieces of all the blowpipes at the River-side Works were scoured and washed, for fear that some of the union men might have attempted to execute threats they have made about using poison. After the dinner hour the men did not repeat the precautionary measures they had taken

in the morning. Hugh Gordan was the first man to put a blow-pipe to his mouth. Almost instantly he threw it down, and ran to a watertub, his mouth seeming to be full of liquid fire. Water seemed to make to be full of liquid fire. Water seemed to make the burning worse, and the first swallow carried the corrosive fluid into his throat and stomach. Doctor after doctor was called. None of them gave any relief, until one resorted to heroic measures, and, by the use of a dangerous drug, neutralized the action of the acid; but two shastly hotes have been eaten through Gordan's lower lip, and the mouth, palate, tonsils and lining of the throat and passage to the stomach are nearly eaten away. Gordan will probably die.

The doctors are unable to determine the acid or acics used in the blowpipe, as the effects were so much more severe than anything they have ever known, and the usual antidotes were of no use. Two other nor-union workmen were also hadly buried, but neither of them is in a dangerous condition. Charles Brady, an ex-union employe at Riverside, was arrested last night, but there was no evidence to hold him.

SIDE HALL-THE CRY OF FIRE CAUSES A

Two of the Saturday night balls, so much be-loved of the East Side, were in full swing at the Central Opera House, formerly Turn Hall, No. 207 East Sixty-seventh-st., just before 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Suddenly, from the street out-side, came a cry of "fire." In the large ballroom on the upper floor the members of a Bohemian association were involved in a favorite German waltz. In a smaller room on the ground floor the members of the Patrick McGovern Association members of the Patrick McGovern Association were making their presence known to everyone within the distance of ten blocks. But at the sound of the dread word the hundreds of moving feet stopped as if stricken by an invisible power, and these was a wild rush for the doors. The hour was late, and the greater number of the dancers had gone to their homes. Down the wide stairways and out of the doors poured a confused

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS CHARGED. medley of white-faced men and shricking women. Inside of ten minutes the building was empty. A blaze had originated in the boiler room, and before the firemen could reach it had spread half way through the basement, filling the big building with black smoke. Inside of half an hour the flames had been drowned out, and Jacob Ruppert, who owns the building, will lose \$1,000. By this the dancers had recovered their wits, and being absolutely sure that all danger had passed, went back to the rooms and finished their dance,

IN CHAPIN'S FOOTSTEPS.

MAYOR BOODY AND THE LONG ISLAND WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

HOW HE JOINED FORCES WITH THE MEN WHO MADE HIM MAYOR OF BROOKLYN-

HELPING THE PLUNDERERS. Mayor Boody has hitherto in the main escaped the odium of the famous Long Island Water Supply Company scandal. That fell upon Alfred C. Chapin. The attempt of Mr. Chapin to pay \$1,250,000 for the little company that had been purchased a few months before for \$178,000 by the men who controlled his action drove him from the City Hall in disgrace, and placed there Mr. Boody, who came in with a clear record and a pretence of independent char-He had not been in office six months before he was working with the old conspirators to give added assets to this company, and compel the city to pay for those assets.

The Court of Appeals declared the attempt of Mayor Chapia to purchase the water works illegal. Mr. Gaynor has shown to the public how utterly worthless was their plant, and how many things they have done which would have justified any government that was anxious to do its duty by the people in moving to have their charter forfeited. No such step, however, was taken. Shortly before his term expired Mayor Chapin gave a contract for 300 hydrants at \$35 a year each to the company, although informed that most of the pipes upon which the hydrants were to be placed were too small to be of any service. This gave the company an additional ncome of \$10,500 a year, and made the value which must be taken into account in purchasing it greater by over \$230,000. Then Mayor Boody took office. On May 5, 1892, a bill became a law allowing the city of Brooklyn to purchase the Long Island Water Supply Company by condemnation proceedings, under the law of eminent domain. Three days before the Common Council authorized a centract for 200 more hydrants at \$35 a year each, and Mayor Boody signed it on May 16, eleven days after the condemnation proceedings had been authorized. Thus knowing perfectly well that the city was going to buy the plant and franchises of the water company, and would be compelled o pay the capitalization of all its privileges and leases, Mr. Boody gave them a new income

This was easily worth to them \$150,060, and no man but one blind to every principle of business could have been ignorant that in giving such a contract he was making it possible for the owners of the company to draw just that much more money from the city treasury without giving any real return for it. The hydrants, for the most part, have never yet been laid down. The company has the contract, which the city must buy back if it ever takes the water plant.

lakes the water plant.

In the face of this taking of \$150,000 of the In the tace of this taking it into the pock-people's money and putting it into the pock-ets of the five men who made him Mayor, and who have controlled his action ever since, Mayor Boody asks a re-election at the hands of the long-suffering people of Brooklyn. No wonder ex-Mayor Low exclaimed the other night to the people, "Is your patience infinite?"

FORCED TO RESIGN.

AN ORANGE BANK PRESIDENT REDUCED TO the Mayor?"

BE DISCOUNT CLERK

CHARGES OF BAD MANAGEMENT - LENDING MONEY TO TRRESPONSIBLE PEOPLE-

from the Board of Directors as well. This is in compelled to part with his stock in the bank. He

has been a heavy investor in the Plainfield Electric Railway, in the Feltville scheme and in the Orange Distilled Water Ice Company. It is alleged that Mr. Smith gave discounts and loans in his official capacity to certain parties who were not worthy of credit. Only a short time ago a large mortgage was given by Mr. Smith to the bank tion is fully protected, and will not lose a nollar. Mr. Smith still remains in the employ of the bank as discount clerk, at a small salary compared

with that he was receiving. The new Board of Directors consists of Charles M. Decker, president; John L. Blake, Dr. William Pierson, George Spottiswoode, Charles Williams, Abijah F. Tilion and J. Warren Smith, cashler. The Orange National Bank is a strong institution, with deposits of over \$1.59,000 and a surplus of over \$200,000.

A MINISTER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

THE REV. CORTLAND MYERS, OF BROOKLYN, CUT BY THE GLASS WHEN A MISSILE

The Rev. Cortland Myers, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, which holds services in the Academy of Music, left his home at No. service. He was accompanied by his wife. They took Flathush-ave. car No. 1.142, at Flatbush and St. Mark's aves., at 7:15 o'clock. Mr. Myers had just taken his seat in the car when a stone or some other missile crashed through the car window close to his head. It narrowly missed him, and the broken glass fell upon his head and shoulders, cutting his neck. There was great excitement in the car. Mrs. Myers was excited to the point of hysterics, thinking that an attempt had been made upon the life of her husband. Another woman in the car fainted. The glass was smashed as if by a stone, although some passengers thought that a bullet had been fired at the car. Conductor

thrown the missile, and there was no stone or Mr. Myers went on to his service in the Academy of Music, where he preached upon "America's Greatest Need." He referred to the incident on his way to church and said he did not think he had been shot at, although the missile narrowly missed his head. He added that it would take more than stones or bullets to stop him from denouncing ringrule and corruption in politics, to which he had devoted his morning sermon, which is noticed in another column.

The report apread in his congregation that some one had followed Mr. Myers and attempted to shoot him because he had denounced the Democratic Ring in his morning sermon, but Mr. Myers contradicted this. He said he thought that a stone was thrown at the car by some boy. The conductor of the car reported at the office in Flatbush that the car window had been broken by a stone. He said that a number of cars had suffered in the same way recently. The matter was not reported to the Brooklyn police.

Travis stopped the car as soon as possible, but there was no one to be seen who might have

New-Oricans, Oct. 29.—Among the passengers aboard the steamship Stillwater on her last voyage to Livingston, Guatemala, was Sheriff and Tax Collector W. B. Cook, of St. Tammany Parish, and with him was about \$6,000 of the State's money. He left Covington last week ostensibly to go to Baton Rouge to make a settlement with the Auditor, but disappeared. New-Orleans, Oct. 29.-Among the passengers

MAYOR HARRISON'S SLAYER. have acknowledged that you did commit mur-

IN ANARCHIST LINGGS CELL.

THE ASSASSIN PRENDERGAST TALKS OF HIS CRIME-

HE DEFLANTLY GLORIES IN HIS WORK.

NO SUCH SHOCK IN CHICAGO SINCE THE GREAT FIRE-AN INQUEST BELD AT THE HOME OF THE DEAD CHIEF MAGISTRATE. WITH THE MURDERER PRESENT-

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST LYNCH-ING - SCENES AT THE

HARRISON HOUSE.

Chicago, Oct. 29 .- Not since the day after the great Chicago fire, twenty-two years ago this a mass of embers, has there been the universal grief and desolation that pervaded the entire city this morning when its inhabitants realized that their Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, first question that was on the lips of the seeker after information was, "What manner of man did this deed? What was his appearance, his character, his motive?"

in his cell this afternoon, is a young man, about twenty-five years old. He weighs about 140 pounds. He is poorly dressed, and there is nothing about him to make him, in any sense of the word, a noteworthy creature. He has a small head, with rather well-developed forehead; he has protruding cheek bones, and his face narrows down as it approaches the chin, so that its type in general is triangular. The features are sharp and well-defined. There is nothing about the man in general appearance or in his conversation to denote a disordered inideas which he advances mark him plainly as a victim of insanity. He lay on his back on his cot this afternoon, dressed in an old pair of trousers and undershirt and socks. All the other articles of apparel had been taken from him. He reclined easily, with his hands clasped ance against the man whom he deemed beneath his head, and talked of his actions blighted his life by refusing him office. A lunaand his reasons.

A TALK WITH THE ASSASSIN.

To hear him talk he is an educated gentleman, except so far as his opinions are concerned.

"Prendergast," he was asked, "what did you shoot the Mayor for?" "The Mayor ought to have been shot years

ago," he replied. "He is responsible for the refused to elevate the tracks of steam railroads; this, in itself, was sufficient reason for his being removed. I had personal reasons of my own, of course, and I probably would have killed him anyway if it hadn't been for the elevated railroad question.

"Do you think, Prendergast, the fact that the Mayor refused to elevate railroads was reason for his being murdered?" "Unquestionably," was the reply. "He killed

hundreds of people; he ought to be killed." "What personal animosity had you against "He promised to make me Corporation Coun-

sel, and then went back on his yourse, All liars should die." "Have you had any legal experience, Pren-

dergast?" "A man doesn't have to have to be Corporation Counsel. All it needs is a man who knows how to stiffen his back when it is necessary." "How long have you had it in mind to destroy

as this affair has blown over."

wore a tranquil, caim expression. By no word, see him. look or motion did he betray the slightest nervousness or irritation. He spoke as quietly as the Mayor, in his bluff, hearty way.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE MURDERER Probably the man who knows the prisoner He is a dangerous crank, if ever there was one. For nearly three years now I have redergast pulled it out of his pocket. fused him admittance to our institution. at one time became very abusive, and I feared at the Mayor as he advanced, the assassin exceedingly that he would inflict personal fired. The Mayor clutched at his breast and violence on some of us. I instructed the porter | tried to pluck out the biting pain which seemed

he finally quit coming here." At the Mayor's home this morning at No. ful sights that was ever witnessed in Chicago through the stomach of the Mayor. The first was seen by the few people who were allowed to enter the house. The inquest was held in the percurated the lungs. Retreating still before house. Coroner McHale, with one or two deputies, presided. The jury was composed of some of Chicago's best-known citizens. The foreman was C. C. Kohlzaat, Probate Judge.

ew facts, with one exception. The testimony of the physicians went to show that four bullets had entered Mr. Harrison's body; any one of three bullets would have been fatal.

whether he wished to make any statement. He refused to answer the question. Coroner McHale then said: "Prendergast, do you realize the gravity of the situation in which you are placed? You are accused of murder. You have acknowledged that you did commit murder. Your life hangs in the balance. Have you anything to say in defence of what you have done,

tion with this affair?" The prisoner refused to reply to the question. He shifted his position in the chair uneasily, and a queer expression came into his face. Some of the jurors also questioned him, but to no purpose. He maintained a dogged silence. The jury then withdrew, and shortly rendered a verdict

or have you any statement to make in connec-

in accordance with the facts. Late last night the police feared that an attempt would be made to lynch the murderer, and accordingly he was removed this morning to a police station in the outskirts of the city, where he was concealed until it was time to take him to the inquest this morning. Just prior to that he was taken to the Central Police Station and was driven from there to the Mayor's residence in a patrol wagon, heavily shackled. Both his feet and his hands were confined, and in addition to the two handcuffs placed on his wrists, he was handcuffed to two police lieutenants, who sat on either side

Pendergast was asked by Coroner McHale whether he wished to make any statement. He refused to answer the question. Coroner McHale then said: "Pendergast, do you realize the gravity of the situation in which you are placed? You are accused of murder. You

NO MONARCHY FOR BRAZIL der. Your life hangs in the balance. Have you anything to say in defence of what you

EUROPEAN PLOTS RESENTED. have done, or have you any statement of any kind to make in connection with this affair?" The prisoner refused to reply to the question He shifted his position in the chair uneasily, and an expression came into his face. Some of the jurors also questioned him, but to no purpose. He maintaine i a dogged silence. The

verdict in accordance with the facts. The prisoner's mother was seen at her home She is an elderly woman, with a faded and corn-out appearance. She was so stricken with grief at the trouble in which her son had involved himself that she could scarcely speak 'I knew 'Pat' was off in his head some, but I never thought him dangerous. He was always talking about Henry George and Adam Smith, and 'The Wealth of Nations.' "

jury then withdrew, and shortly rendered a

Late last night the police feared an attempt would be made to lynch the murderer, and accordingly he was removed this morning to a police station in the outskirts of the city, where he was kept concealed until it was time to take him to the inquest this morning. Just prior to that he was taken to the Central Police Station, and was driven from there to the Mayor's residence in a patrol-wagon, heavily Both his feet and his hands were onfined, and in addition to the two handcuffs placed on his wrists he was handcuffed to two police lieutenants, who sat on either side of him. DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

The details of the shooting obtained to-day do

not vary materially from the account sent out last night. Mayor Harrison had been to the World's Fair with his son, Carter H. Harrison, jr., and had returned home about 6 o'clock. The son remained at the Fair. Though tired out with the day's sightseeing, the Mayor was in a good humor, and chatted gayly with his younger son, William Preston Harrison, and his daughter, Sophie. The three dined together, making a pleasant family party. No cloud of presentiment came to disturb the happiness of the father and children. Mr. Harrison had not noticed, as he wilked down Ashland-ave., that a man was leaning heavily on the railings surrounding the house. The man was Prendergast. He waited at the corner of Jackson-st., watching the lighted window, muttering threats of venge tic, without qualification for the office he sought, Prendergast insanely resolved to put an end to the man who would not make him Corporation Counsel. While the watched the father chatted with his children, and smiled as he told the story of his journey that day through the White City. He was feeling particularly happy at the prospect of his approaching marriage. His betrothed, Miss death of hundreds of people, in that he has Annie Howard, was at his son's house, a few paces away, and he spoke several times to his on and daughter about her. After dinner Preston Harrison went upstairs to his room. Miss Harrison went around to her brother's house in Marshfield-ave. The Mayor declared he would rest in the dining-room for awhile, and shortly before 8 o'clock he had fallen into a light slumber. The table had been cleared, and a servant closed the kitchen door so that the house hold clatter might not disturb the sleeper. About ten minutes to 8 o'clock the assassin left his post of observation and walked quickly toward the entrance gates. He rang the bell slowly and deliberately, without that nervous ring denoting a man in haste. He staggered a little as the flood of light from within revealed him to the servant as she opened the door. In a hesitating way he asked if the Mayor was at home

> "Yes," answered the girl. "I want to see him," said Prendergast.

THE MAYOR GOES TO MEET HIS MURDERER. The girl hesitated, as Prendergast did not seem to her the sort of man to admit into the didn't keep his word. I am going to kill lots left open while the servant tried to learn the of other men who have lied to me just as soon visitor's business. Hearing the noise, the During all this conversation the murderer betrayed not the slightest agitation. He was from the dining-room into the hallway, and

"Well," what do you want with me?" asked

At the sound of his voice the girl left Prennot before, however, she had heard the man mutter something about wanting to be Corpora-Baldwin, of St. Patrick's Academy, of this the latter came toward him, with that peculiar Republic and the restoration of the monarchy swing for which he was noted, without a word in Brazil. very well. In my judgment he should have the assassin stepped forward toward the Mayor, been placed in an asylum long, long years ago. The only warning of death received by Mr.

Death came swiftly. Levelling the weapon followed the tottering man. He brought the hammer down again and the bullet ploughed missile had passed through the right breast and the murderer, the Mayor staggered into the dining-room; Prendergast still followed the now dying man. The Mayor's face was convulsed with pain. Blood was flowing from the wound The inquest was not long, and developed no in the stomach. The agony of death was on the Mayor as he vainly tried to clutch the wounded spot on his breast. With his face aflame with hate and revenge and insanity, Prendergast was still unsatisfied in his lust for blood. For the third time he raised the revolver. The old man, bleeding internally and dying, turned toward the murderer as the hammer came down again. The little strength left him impelled the Mayor to throw up his left hand to stop the bullet. Death had already come to him. His life blood was ebbing away. Yet the instinct of self-preservation, the strong desire for life, made the brave old man thrust out his weakened arm. His left hand almost grasped the barrel of the revolver. Another flash, a loud report, and the bullet ploughed its way through his hand, almost shattering the little finger. The missile buried itself in the wall.

PURSUIT OF THE ASSASSIN

As the last shot shattered Mr. Harrison's hand, a terrible cry broke out. The servants screamed and tried to get out of the back door. Preston Harrison, who had been reading in his room upstairs, came bounding down the stairs. Before he could get near his father the coachman, Charles Parth, had dashed from the servants' dining-room into the private dining-room. Prendergast fired at the coachman, but missed. Then the murderer turned and left the house. Parth rushed to the barn, got his own revolver, and gave chase to the murderer. Prendergast had gone toward Madison-st., and the coachman lost sight of him. Parth chased another man along the avenue, yelling: "Stop the murderer," but, it appeared later, he had got the wrong man. Prendergast continued his way to the Desplaines-st. station.

At the house of death the Mayor lay breath ing heavily, and calling for his future bride. Preston Harrison had heard the reports of the Continued on Fifth Page

Thompson to see that no foreign intervention

FOREIGN AGENTS SUPPORTING MELLO. The dispatches received from Minister Thompson, which are confirmed also by telegrams from Admira! Stanton and Captain Picking, of the Charlestown, are understood to inform the perfectly cool and collected in his talk; his eyes caught a glimpse of the man who wanted to Administration that diplomatic and naval agents of foreign countries now represented at Rio are in sympathy with the insurgent party, headed by Admiral Mello, and that while this sympathy is not openly manifested it exists, conversation with another on some ordinary dergast and disappeared within the kitchen, and is gradually having an unmistakably injurious influence upon Peixoto's followers. The President has also been informed, through tion Counsel. Prendergast declared afterward | the same authorities, that the undoubted obbetter than any one else in Chicago is Brother that he did not say a word to the Mayor. As ject of the insurgents is the overthrow of the

Further official intelligence is to the effect that there can be no mistaking the real motive of foreign countries in giving aid and comfort to the Mello party, as it is evident that selfinterest in every sense is the controlling in-centive. Again, the President has knowledge of the fact that the Republic of Brazil looks to the United States for diplomatic assurances not to allow him to enter the building, and to paralyze his heart. Staggering backward, he to the several Powers interested in the success grasped at the wall for support. Prendergast of the insurgents that intervention prejudicial to the stability of the Government of Brazil will be regarded with much concern by this

will be regarded with much concern by this country. The countries which are either secretly or openly advocating Mello's cause have been indicated to the President, and he has also been assured that whatever action is taken in the matter should be prompt and decisive. Practically, every important country in Europe is represented at Brazil. The countries which have naval vessels at Rio are England, Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Of the countries which are reported to be most earnest in their sympathy with Mello and the restoration of the monarchy Germany, France and Portugal are said to be the foremost. The Portuguese appear to observe little or no secrecy as to their wishes. The Germans exhibit greater discretion, but they are at heart equally as eager for Mello's supremacy. The French not infrequently refer to the happy and successful days of the monarchy under Dom Pedro.

MOTIVE OF THE INTRIGUERS.

in Mello's interests, as stated above, is clear. If the monarchy is restored the growing commercial interests of the United States will be checked, if not totally destroyed. All the benefits accruing to the United States through the reciprocity treaty made with Brazil during the Harrison Administration will become

ing the Harrison Administration will become valueless, and a return to the old condition of affairs under which this country was not the favored nation will result.

To-day the weight of opinion in naval circles is that Commodore Kirkland will not be selected as commander-in-chief of the naval forces at Rio, but that Commodore Walker or Commodore Meade will be assigned to that duty. By many Commodore Walker is regarded as the ablest and most efficient flag officer in the Navy. He has shown his ability to command men and vessels, and he has also demonstrated the fact that in diplomatic intercourse abroad he had much tact and courage. Commodore Meade is also looked upon as a thoroughly well qualified officer for suca a mission as the command of the squadron at Rio. He is a man of brilliant attainments, and a diplomat by nature and training. To him is given the credit for the earliest substantial success in efforts to bring about closer relations between this country and Samos.

and training. To him is given the credit for the earliest substantial success in efforts to bring about closer relations between this country and Samoa.

It is expected that a selection will be announced in a day or two. In view of the fact that Commodore Walker has just completed a cruise, and that Commodore Meade has had no sea service under his present commission, the detail of the latter now seems probable.